PROPOSALS.

YOR'S OFFICE,

discretion of the Commissioner at an improper size, at the line of the Commissioner. Hisders will state the price per ashte year for enting or filling, that which measures most to be path for hat once; the surplus drift to be deposited wherever the Commissioner may direct. No part of the appropriation will be paid muti the work is appropriation. Will be paid antit the work is appropriation will be paid antit the work is appropriated Commissioner and Asistiant Commissioner. Bidders will easist the price par subtley and for grading tad per square yard for graveling. JAMS J. CAMPBELL, Applied. Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.

MAYORS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, APAIL 31, left -- Proposed with he reserved to the proposed service of the reserved reserved to the reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved to the north between Year-1, and Filteness steret was. The great to be nelse in the centre, tapering of to four lackes to the gutter liber; to be well reside with a heavy after graveling, and to be relieved of all hunders improper size, at the discretion of the Commission of the commission of the reserved r

deduce will state the price per cubic yard for entring ling, that which measures most, to be paid for full the surplus dirt to be deposited wherever the absolute that proportions will be paid until the la approved by the Commissioner and Assistant omnissiners.
Bidderswith statisthe price per cubic yard for grading, of equatory and for gravelly likes w. SPALDING, spikesed. Commissioner ferced Ward,

ALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

GRIEF GUARTERS ANTEN 'A OFFICE, DEPOY OF WASSISSAND,
WASSISSAND, D. C., April 19, 1864,
Proposals are invited for the purchase of 370, agons, is foot of not less thin theraty 5 was guine are worte, but still services him for road along purposes.

Army Wagons, is low of soil test than twenty five.

The way was are were, but still servicesshie for readand farming purposes, but still servicesshie for readand farming purposes.

Fropensis will be received until 12m. WEDNESDAY,

May B. Fayment (in. Government funds) will be required upon soilification of scientances of bid, and prior

to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all

bids considered too law is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoin Depot, about one mile

east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col.

Tempokine, the Sunyinemester in charge.

Fropensis should be signed with the bidder's full

name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Pro
posais to purchase Army Wagons," and addressed to

Briev. Maj. Gen. and Chief Gauriermassiar,

application.

DROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

ke of size Mo. 3 are to be made of thinner juic sighter, not less than four and a half ounces

secribed.
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d, tracind for are to be delivered at the ex-tractor, at Buston, New York, Philadel-

as such a contracted for are to be delivered at the exts of the contractor, at Beach, New York, Philadel
Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in seash quan
and at each times as may be endered,
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estimated quantity required will probably not

est hirty thousand asks, tacicaling all sisse; but

Postmaster General will receive the right to order

reactive more or fees than such quantity, during the

tor may seem to hip to demand,
to suprement must be delivered at this Papartment

to suprement must be delivered at this Papartment

or before the 4th day of June next, and every one

mitted should be well and detinately marked with

number denoting its size, and have attached to it a

ple of the cith or cavers (ex) teches equary of

the it is made. Buch as eas with safety and conve
ce be used in the service will be paid for at the

desirion on, the bids will be made on or before the

day of June mext, and the accepted hidder will be

alred to suter into contract, with sufferent band and

rity, on or before the its day of Juny, 1988.

The proposals should be transmitted in a senied

cipp, and software d'Troposals for Mail large, "and

didressed to "The Second Accident Notimester Our
Contract Office, Washington, W. BUNHON."

Scaled proposals for each building asparately, en-dersed "Proposals for repairing buildings at this Norfolk Nary Yard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock in on the 15th day of May, 1888, at which hoar

must be espacial.

must be espacial.

Ridder with its required to state the amounts for Bidder with the second required to state the amounts for Bidder with franks at the materials and complete such building, seconding to the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, unit of the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, unit of the plans and specification of hard for each building, which have been jurchased by the Government, as per schedules at the yard.

Hach bid saust be accompanied by good and antificient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the builder will, if he offer he accepted, enter into contract to perform the work hid for, and the Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids, as the laterest of the Government may require.

Ridders are requireded to name the time in which they will singage to complete any or all of the bids far faithful securious of their contract, under a forfeiture in case of failure.

of their offers are accepted. They will be held to a faith-in a season of their courset, under a forfeiture in case.

First and destring to bid must necessarily visit the part of the season of the works, and can there see the piana and specifications to snable them to bid understanding? Gyprin.

The mudering of the lacer the name or almes compaint the first point of the works, in the state of (union the state), hereify offer to furnish, under your adsertiement dated (date of advertiement, and the realization of the property can be obtained and plant to all the requirements of the same, all the materials and work manable mechanism to the half and it in the principal of the property of the complete and entire reconstruction of building name the half and it is the requirement of the same such that the piant court is a state of the same and the same such and the property of the same such that the piant with the same such fully completed in — days, exclusive of similarys and holidays from the date of the contract the contract may be prepared and sent to the far work fewer-hie to the Dewermann.

The provided for all deverments on the river now the same and the half of the property of the same with the same such and the property of the same such and the same such as the same such as the same such and the same su

at (anne or piece; or regomes and such member of the first is sign their offer.)

(Hears the bidder or bidders and such member of the first is sign their offer.)

The understage of, (came of guaranter,) of (name the lowe,) and sixto or (came the state,) and (name of secund guranter, de.), beetly guarantee that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) with if bis (or liet) offer as above he accepted, each in constrait which the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract which the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract which the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract which the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract which the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract states and the contract of the United States of

(signatures of guaranters.)
I sectify that the above enamed (here mans it is guaranters) as known is me to be good and responsible guaranters in this case, and that he above declarations of the guaranters to the off are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.)

hassined and belief, true and remain.

To be signed by the district judge, district atterney, collector, permanent, or some person knows to the buryan to be responsible.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1866.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Anthority of THE PRESIDENT.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPA PROPOSALS RAINO.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, bealed proposals will be an entire to the second of the

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. O. APRIL St. 1000 — Proposals will be re-ceived matil 120 clove, m. on MONDAY, the 7th day of May acut, for grading histoceth steel west, from Ma-sechnesits avenue to P street morth. Bidders will state the price per cable yard for entiting

Bidders will that any prev profilers,
only that which measures most to be paid for,
The surplus dirt to be deposited wherever the Commissioner may direst.
No part of the appropriation will be paid until the
work to approved by the Commissioner and Architant
Commissioner, JOHN w. DTER,
ad28-wfm38.
Commissioner Fres Ward.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,

MODIAN CRUENAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 56, 1805.

wasted Proposals WASHINGTON, D. C., April 56, 1805.

Arsinal until the 10th of May, at 17 o'clock, no for bettling a Magazine on the reservation near the Congressional Burying Ground. Plans and specification can be seen on application to the semmanding officer of the Arsenal, on and after May 2. Each proposal to endowed "Hid for Magazine," and to be accompanied by a gazariner huows to the Department that the bld-der will, if his offer he accepted, eater late contract to purform the work. parform the work.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids wet desired advantageous to the interests of the Government. J. G. BERT agest ages dumin Maj. Ord. and Bt. Col. Com 'ding. agest dumin'

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

Mailed Proposals will be resolved by the understand until 12 o'clock m. on TURDAY, the fits of May, is building a new-foot barrel forwar (maile 42 o'clock m. on TURDAY, the fits of May, is building a new-foot barrel forwar (maile diameter) slow a portion of a fit wall to be thus large to the standard of the control of t

Squary Ma &N, to connect with the flewer in R stress morth.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the Sewer, which shall include all excavations, &s., and per pless for the Man-hofe; the successful indder to be responsible for all damages done to gas or water pipes, or camed by the elements, and any accident encode fitted on the work.

The right to decline any or all proposals, should it be deamed to the interest of the Corporation, it recommissioners of large water of the Corporation, it recommissioners of large water of the Corporation, as well as the state of the provense and the discovered to the state of the forth Ward.

You but I can be seen at the state of the Commissioners of the forth Ward.

You but I can be seen at the state of the Commissioner of the forth Ward.

Ommissioner of worth Ward.

The A V O R 'S O F F I C E.

POPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

Poor Orgica Department, 1

SRALED FRQ/ORALS will be peasived at his Department until nine o'clock, a. m., the 4th day of Jone 1981, for furnishing during the period of nos year, from the transfer of the Fourier organization of the first of the

the Commissioner of the Second ward and the assista
commissioners.

commissioners.

The replacement of the Second ward and the assista
can know no be responsible.

The replacement of the second ward of the reserved.

All the old cabble-stone, fag footware, and guit
cions will be the property of the Corporation to be
pleased, after being taken up by the contractor, whe
the commissioner may direct, not exceeding one equaty.

Second ward of the second ward of the second ward.

Commissioner Second Ward.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING A BULDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AN GINERY OF THE NAVAL AGADEMY GROUND AT AREAPOLIS, MANYLAND.

MAYY DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1508.
Sealed proposals, endowed "Proposals for creating Barling for the Department of Engineery on its No. Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Saryland." be 18 of the Control of th

daryland.

s will be required to state the amount for whice
for the all materials and complete the build
ding to the place and specifications, and in a
ready for occupation. They are requested
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Bidders will be required to state the amount for which
they will foreign all materials as empires the bridge
they will foreign all materials are empired to the
ting scoreling for compation. They are requested to
take the time is which they will suggest so complete
the work.

If upon examination of the plans and specifications it
should appear that no odifications can be made steading
to leases the cost of the building without impairing it
strongs for derability, hidders are taylied to suggest
such modifications, and is state the amount for which
they will complete the building of the such modifications as they may think yroper to suggest.

Buch modifications must not involve any changes in
the dimensions of the building or in the particular
rangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each this must be accompanied by good had emficien
unrantors, approved by an officer of the Government
for the top-call the bids, as the interest the
right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest the
right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest the
fight to reject any or all the bids, as the interest the
right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest to

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of Bureau of Navigation APM-HW3w GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY MAILBOAD AT BRAZOS BANTIAGO,

G.
GCARTERMANTIN GREERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1865.

of capitalists seeking a profitable is

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable in-restrement is juviced to this sale.
Scaled Proposals will be received at the office of the Generic research General, Obvision of River and Railread Transportation,) Washington, D. C., until the first day of June near, at In-clock m. for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Miller Railroad from Brance San-tiage to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale well include the estite track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turniables, bridges, &c, the rillrand materials and supplies pertaining to the road, inguiteer with the rolling stock, care, machinery, and other squipment.

railrad materials and supplies personal states and supplies personal states with the railing stock, care, machinery, and inguister with the railing stock, care, machinery, and in the rail states. The said will set include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United Blates.

This road is about its miles in length, and axis and form Braces mantiago to White's Banche, on the Kio Grauda. From this point commence is made by steamer with fivourse-title and Satamoras.

This route is its shortest and best for the immeasurable results in the section of trails over the said of the section of trails over the said of the section of the section of the said of the section of the section of the said of the section of

Invalidation by rail alone can reactly no varieties by rail alone can reactly no varieties of diff-The road already completed saves thirty miles of diff-cuit and totuces awaysatos. Beats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as fip pro harries, and fur assengers fill such. The road in five feet guage, good sites, T rail, and full

THOMAS C. DYES. TROMAS RUSSELL C. DYER & CO., E. C. DYELL ... GENERAL WINE MERCHANTS,

Offer for sale, in quantities to suit, WINES THAT ARE WINES.

Standard Sherries, Superior Old Ports, Choice Mad-tras, Claret and Roline Wines, Burgundy, Mosells, and White Wines, Superior Old Bye and Sourbon White CHOICE OLD COGNAC BRANDISS.

Jules Mumm & Co. 'e Champagoss.
Verseasy, Dry Verseasy, and Gabine CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES AND SAUCES

Hon. Gidson Weller, Ber Paice, Sardines Citvee, Berdeaux Olis, &s.
S16W OF THE GOLDHW RAGLE.
200 Fearst vania avenue,
api8-10t Between Twelth and Thirecash streets]

The President reservery cont a message to the House in response to a resolution of April 25, requesting information in regard to the rebel debt known as the "cotton loan," transmitting a report from the Secretary of

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

Official Dispatches to the Navy Department.

The following has been received by the Navy Department:

Dispatches Transfer Variable 1.

Sir: I have the honor to announce that upon my arrival in this port with the squadron under my command, I called upon the English Admiral, who informed me that he intended to prevent any sudden bombardment, and would only suffer it after ample notice. To this I made no reply; but having considered the matter, sought occasion the next day to say that I would join him in preventing any 'unden bombardment," and that I would go as much farther as he chose. I assured him that the Monadnock could take care of the Numancia, that from target experiments I had witnessed. I was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds, and not more than thirty minutes, the Monadnock, herself entirely unscathed, would leave only the mast-heads of the Numancia above water; and that our wooden vessels, English and American, could look out for the wooden vessels of the Spaniard.

In thus offering to go beyend the letter of my instructions to observe a strict neutrality, I acted upon the supposition that neutrality among the nations did not precinde all well-directed efforts to keep the peace among them; that as a peaceable citizen is not obliged to stand by inert while another is suffering from the unlawful violence of a third person, but may justly interfere, with force, to prevent an infraction of the laws—a murder, for example; so a nation witnessing the like disturbance among her sister nations need not rest absolutely impassive, but with sincere neutrality might interfere, with force if necessary, to keep the operations of belligerenta at least within the law for the protection of neutral powers and neutral property. I considered that Spain had left her colonies under a stringent colonial policy and religious intolerance. In the course of time, encouraged by the more liberal laws of a state of freedom, foreigners had been industrial pursuits. Towns had

while remaining largely in possession of the foreigners.

At last Chili had reached a goal in human progress marked by the establishment of religious toleration. And now. Spain, on a point of etiquette, rather than from any great political end, as I believe, purposus to burn the property and destroy the towns along the sea coast as far as she sees fit.

Is it right that she should thus exercise her power of destruction unrestrained along

Is it right that she should thus exercise her power of destruction unrestrained along the shores of this continent? The mode of warfare which Spain proposes is terrible; but it seems to me such as will provoke animosity rather than coerce national will, and therefore war not directed to its legitimate end; consequently, that such warfare might be resisted.

I am aware that action in the premises on our part involves grave responsibilities. But

be resisted.

I am aware that action in the premises on our part involves grave responsibilities. But I have reached the conclusion that with England as an ally it was my duty not to shun them. I told the English Admiral what I have here written, and frankly added that his commerce was more extensive than ours, and more convenient to the coasts of Spain; but that as he had more to suffer in consequence of a rupture with Spain, he had also more to preserve by interference—his interests in Chili rose to thousands, where ours were only hundreds.

The English Admiral said at first that he would go with me. For I plainly declared that I would not take a step without him. I said that I had no intention of becoming a cat's-paw to draw European chestnuts out of the fire, and then have the Powers I served laughing at my singed paws, while they enjoyed the fruits of my temerity.

The English Admiral determined to throw the responsibility upon the English Minister, who did not choose to act in the premises. English co-operation having failed, no separate action on my part was taken, as none had been proposed.

I have used such measures as I could to bring about an accommodation, but without success.

This morning at nine o'clock the Spanish

bring about an account of the Spanish success.

This morning at nine o'clock the Spanish admiral opened upon the town with shot and shell, directing his fire principally against the public buildings and store-houses. After a continuous bombardment of two hours and fifty minutes the firing ceased, and the Admiral withdrew his vessels. Four of the store-houses connected with the custom-house store-houses connected with the custom non-were entirely destroyed, with their contents. Other adjoining buildings used for the same purpose were very much injured. The value of merchandise destroyed in these was

of merchandise destroyed in these was vaguely estimated at some \$22,000,000. The Intendencia, or Government house, the Bolsa or Exchange, and railroad buildings, were damaged to a considerable extent. Naturally and inevitably parts of the city, which the Spanish admiral declared he did not intend to injure, received many of his missiles. Several blocks of private buildings were destroyed by fire, and charches and convents and hospitals were not exempt from injury. Few lives were lost, not more than eight or ten.

ten.

I inclose, herewith, copies of the letters addressed to me by foreign residents of Valparaise, representing the interests of aearly all the nationalities of Christendom, most of them bearing an official character, with a copy of my answer; also copies of the manifesto and letter of the Spanish Admiral.

letter of the Spanish Admiral.

When I was assured that the English Admiral was determined not to resist a bombardment, I called upon him and said that as he did not intend to act, I should not do so, and that as I did not choose to drift into a collision, where I had no purpose to collide, I should move my vessels to get out of the Spanish way. This intention I communicated verbally to the Spanish Admiral.

should move my vesses a communicated ver-ish way. This intention I communicated ver-bally to the Spanish Admiral.

Threat by circumstances into a position in which it became necessary to take some part, I feel a natural anxiety to know whether the one I took meets with the approbation of the

Jovernment.
In my whole course I have conferred freely with our Minister, General Kilpatrick, and desired the benefit of his advice and assist-ance. In all that I have done or offered to do he has been consulted and he has fully

concurred.

If his name has not been mentioned before, it was not to break the continuity of my narrative, and not because I am without a strong sense of obligation for his co-operation.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, JOHN RODGERS, Commodore elles. Sucretury of the Navy. Muca Western produce is arriving at Ne

State, to whom it was referred, as follows:

State, to whom it was referred, as follows:

MR. SEWARD TO ME. M'CULLOCH.

Department of State,
Washington, April, 1862.

The Hom Hugh McOulloch Security of the TreasurySir: By direction of the President, I have
examined certain papers which you have
submitted to me, relating to the late rebel
loan, and which are as follows:

First. A communication which is addressed
to the President, and which bears the date
of London, the 10th of March, 1866, and is
signed by order of Sir Provo Wallin, K. C.
D. E. Morgan, Secretary, Francis Phillips,
C. M. T. Weston, W. M. Morgan, and F.
Harvey.

signed by order of Sir Provo Wallin, K. C. D. E. Morgan, Secretary, Francis Phillips, C. M. T. Weston, W. M. Morgan, and F. Harvey.

Second. A communication of the same date, addressed to "His Excellency James L. Orr. Governor of the State of South Carolina," and signed by the same parties in the same date, signed by the same parties, and addressed to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

Fourth and Fifth. Two letters from Geo. McHenry, under date of April 10, 1866, addressed to the "Hon. Hugh McCulloch, United States Secretary of the Treasury," George McHenry, in his first letter to the Secretary of the Treasury," George McHenry, in his first letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, "George McHenry, in his first letter to the Secretary of the Treasury," George McHenry, in his first letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, avelops, for the consideration of this Government, a plan which he says he has proposed to the aforementioned committee, and which they have accepted. This plan is that the United States Government shall furnish to that confinitee a copy of the contract which he says was made between Erlanger & Co., of Paris, and the late robel conspiracy at Richmond, together with the particulars of the settlement of settlement of the same, which contract and investment of settlement of Henry assumes are to be found among the documents of that traitorous conspiracy which have come into the possession of this Government.

When the papers indicated shall have been delivered over to the committee of robel bondholders in London, then the committee promise that the outstanding rebel cotton loan bonds shall be delivered up to agents of the United States for cancellation.

Second. The aforementioned bondholders shall waive any right or claim they may have under the laws of England on any funds that are in the hands of the former agents of the late traitorous conspiracy at Richmond.

Third. The said bondholders shall guaranty that either they or their friends will subscribe forthwith to a new loan, to be

iterval of time.
George McHenry argues in support of this

scheme as follows:

"Thus the southern States will receive £20,000,000 at an average of 622 per cent. in sterling, equivalent to about 90 in Federal surrowy. The interest and principal being payable in London, the bonds would, of course, remain in Europa, and not be liable, as Federal securities found there are, to be returned to Wall street." • • • "My plan, if carried out, would no doubt at once slevate the credit of the several southern Estates, and at the same time remove any excurs the confederate agents may have for and rendering their accounts and withholding funds from the representatives of the United States."

boding fands from the representatives of the United States."

According to McHenry, the bondholders allege that as they purchased their bonds from Messrs. Erlanger & Co., under misrepresentations, they, the bondholders, have a chance of recovering something from that house, if they obtain copies of the contract with particulars of the settlement.

"Then," says Mr. McHenry, "it is quite clear that unless those cotton bonds are put out of the way in some manner, it will be impossible to make any negotiation of southern securities. State, railroad, or municipal in the London market, and what is perhaps even worse, so long as the public credit of the Committee state that if nothing shall be done in the London market, and what is perhaps even worse, so long as the public credit of the Southern States in destroyed, England will not extend her system of private business to those States. A similar condition of affairs exists just now in regard to Spain."

"I speak from experience, as I have been endeavoring for several months past to throw capital into the Southern States in order to a surferers by the existing state of affairs. The increase of their offer, and, under seeming apprehension that it may bring their sound-research and the projectors of the more states that if nothing shall be done in the southern States in corder to end the southern States, and the project of the southern States, and the project of the southern States, and the project of the southern States in corder to end the southern States in corder to be gain revert to the munification of the southern States in order to end the southern States in corder to be gain revert to the munification of the southern States in order to end the southern States in the so

confederacy, by paying him bonds of the cotton loan which the purchased stabout either the content of the same state."

He proceeds to state further that the manner in which the exagents have acted has in no way tended to strengthen or elevate Southern credit.

The representations which are made by cotton bonds, in the papers which McHenry authorits in their behalf, may be briefly recited as follows:

The applicants inform the President that his patriotic and statesmanike policy to dwards the Southern States of the Union has excited admiration in England. They expense accidity call his attention to the manner in which this admiration is fingland. They expense cally call his attention to the manner in which this admiration is flighted the correspondence, and that in this correspondence, and the present of the present in the present of the present of the present in the present of the present in the present in the present of the present in the present of the pr

less as the southern rebel bonds, unless means are resorted to by which the Southern States, as component parts of the United States, are not only restored to the Union, but also reinstated in their material prosperity.

With the end, therefore, of preventing the apprehended decline and failure of the stocks of the Northern States, the rebel bondholders propose to throw additional money into the Southern States.

Passing from the narrow ground which they have thus cleared up to a broader one, the committee of the rebel bondholders next commend their project to the Governor by stating that they are not ashamed to own that the prosperity of the British Empire, as well as the prosperity of the United States, would be enhanced by the increase of the staple productions of the Southern States.

The committee conclude their letter with declaring that they have confidence not only in McHenry's ability to place the matter before his excellency Governor Orr is a clear light, but that they also have confidence in the great judgment and statesmanship which his excellency Governor Orr is universally so well known to possess.

George McHenry, who now presents himself as an agent for the rebel bondholders, is not altogether unknown to the Government. In 1863 he published in London a volume entitled "The Cotton Trade; its bearing upon the prosperity of Great Britain, and the commence of the American Republic, considered in connection with the system of negro slavery in the confederate States."

The volume bore a motto extracted from the treasonable writings of Jefferson Davis, and inscribed to William H. Gregory, Esc.

such that we have your (the President's) as-sent to furnish them with money to promote

sent to furnish them with money to promote their agricultural industry."

The committee then proceed to unfold the scheme which they have adopted for carrying and inscribed to William B. Gregory, Eq., into effect this benevolent purpose of the unfortunate purchasers of the rebel cotton.

They say:

"We have requested Mr. Melleary to offer the Governors of the several States a much higher rate Governors of the several States a much higher rate for a least than the anti-way unerposited to make the several states. The dedication. McHenry announced himself as an American rebel in Europe.

He speaks concerning the rebellion as follows:

They say:

"We have requested Mr. Mellenry to offer the
Governors of the several States a much higher rate
for a lean than the ante-war unrepudiated learn of
any of those States now command in the market."

The committee seem to assume, and very
justly, that the extraordinary act of munif-

He speaks concerning the rebellion as fol-lows:

"Buring the last twenty-eight weary months, weary enough to all confederates in America and Europe, I have been more and more convinced that the long train of calamities which have occurred within that time might have been averted but for the opposition on the part of the British Ministry and radical members of Parliament to the motion which you, on March 4, 1866, gave notice of your intention to bring forward in favor of the recogni-tion of the Southern confederacy, then composed of the seven cotton States."

I am of the opinion that neither the nature of these several communications, nor the matters discussed therein; nor the form in which they are therein treated; nor the char-

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produce it artificially or retain it after the predisposition has disappeared. In its own time it moves on thoroughfares where men are traveling, and spreads in cities where they are stationary, for no better reason known than that mankind are its necessary food, and that where there are no people there can be no cholera. But why, of two frequented reads or cities, it selects one and avoids the other, investigators have not been able to satisfy us.

The credit of having introduced the present epidemic into Europe is by a sort of popular acclamation assigned to the hosts of squalid devotees who perform an annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Yet we are told that "the cholera existe every year among the caravans of Mussulmans arriving at the holy cities," so that their supposed mission of forwarding the cholera to Europe in most years fails to be performed.

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Cholera, like influenza and some other migratory diseases, has not always advanced from East to West. Of the vehicle in which it travels, or the course it is next to take, we know about as much as mankind knew of the cause of lightning before the discovery of electricity. Its conveyance and propagation have been ascribed to air, to water, to material foci, to electricity, to ozone or to the want of it. Of late, in consequence of the vast development by the microscope of the existence everywhere of minute living organisms, it has become more common to ascribe the arrival of this and other like epidemics to certain unseen "germs" which are called seeds or ova, cryptagamic or animal-cular, according as the fancy of the theorist inclines to adopt a vegetable or an animal nomenclature.

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cular, according as the lancy of the theorist inclines to adopt a vegetable or an animal nomenclature.

But in this, as in many other cases, it is easier to trace an analogy, or to assume a cause, than it is to prevent an effect. Although inquirers have been indefatigable in their attempts to enlighten the world on the means of ridding ourselves of the presence of the various offensive co-tenants of our globe, yet no crusade has succeeded in banishing from our fields and houses the univelopmed swarms of mosquitoes, worms, grubs, and flies which molest us with their annual presence; nor in suppressing the blight of grain, the potato rot, or the peachtree disease. Happily, some, if not most of these, have their periods of abatement or disappearance, and this rather through the order of Providence than the agency of man. Cholera seems to abide in the same category. We know little of its exciting cause, and not much of its prevention, except that by following in our personal habits the dictates of reason and experience we diminish both the forcesters and dancer of its converses.

much of its prevention, except that by following in our personal habits the dictates of reason and experience we diminish both the frequency and danger of its occurrence. Whatever may be the cause or vehicle of cholera, credulous and excitable persons are impatient of suspense, and are prone to cut a knot which they fail to untie. When an epidemic disease first appears, some coincidence is always brought to light which is supposed capable of accounting for it. The arrival of a ship, the opening of a trunk, or the washing of a garment, are among the most frequently accepted causes. But as these have happened a thousand times before, and apparently under like circumstances, without any known results, it had been thought necessary by some of our late writers to narrow the compass of actual exposure down to the reception of the morbid exerctions of one individual into the digestive cannal of another. The first impression made by this smouncement must, if true, be one of relief, the danger not seeming likely to happen very often. But to the possibility of such danger we can never oppose an absolute negative, so long as we persist in eating smelts and flounders caught about the mouth of our drains, or even turnips, salads, and strawberries raised at Brighton. The

The committee seem to assume, and very justly, that the extraordinary act of munificence which they propose to perform must excite on our part some anxiety less it may prove injurious to themselves. They therefore proceed to quick our part some anxiety less it may prove injurious to themselves. They therefore proceed to quick our part some anxiety less it may prove injurious to themselves. They therefore that point. They assure us in this regard the they feel warmanted in doing what they are propose, because they believe that when their to present claims against the States (meaning, as is supposed, the assumed elaims of the behalt of the feel bonds to be recognized and acknowledge by any comptose, the failure of those which is a supposed, the states lately involved in the rebellion) in a few common thands. The states lately involved in the rebellion in a few common thands of the states lately involved in the rebellion) in a few common thands. The states lately involved in the rebellion in the common thands the states lately involved in the rebellion in the common thands. The states in Europe, the states in Europe, the states lately involved in the rebellion) in the common thands and the states in Europe will be restored, and that of the Fedhat erral States (meaning, as is understood, the States lately involved in the rebellion) in a few common thands the states in Europe will be restored, and that of the Fedhat erral States (meaning, as its understood, the States lately involved in the rebellion) in a few common thands the state in Europe will be restored, and that of the Fedhat erral States (meaning, as its understood, the States lately involved in the rebellion) in a few common thands the state in Europe will be restored, and that of the Fedhat erral States (meaning, as its understood, the states lately involved in the rebellion) in the common thands the states in Europe will be restored, and that of the Fedhat erral States (meaning, as is understood, the states lately involved in the rebellion) in the temper

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